

## **RADIO DEVICE**

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### **Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to the field of frequency modulated (FM) radio receivers incorporated into multimedia devices, and in particular a method for  
10 selecting a radio station on FM radios having a data system functionality.

### **Background to the Invention**

A multimedia device may be a piece of mobile communication equipment  
15 such as a mobile telephone, PDA, or the like having functionality over and above an FM radio. The multimedia device may however have no electronic functions other than those of a radio receiving apparatus.

The radio data system (RDS) is intended for application to VHF/FM sound  
20 broadcasts in the range 87.5 MHz to 108 MHz; these may carry either stereophonic or monophonic programs. The main objectives of RDS are to enable improved functionality of FM receivers and to make them more user-friendly by using features such as program service (PS) name, program type (PTY) and where applicable, automatic tuning for radios incorporated into  
25 mobile devices.

RDS is defined by the European Broadcasting Union (EBU)/Cenelec Standard EN50067: 1998, "Specification of the Radio Data System". This standard is compatible with the United States radio broadcast data system defined by  
30 their National Radio Systems Committee in the specification of the radio broadcast data system, dated 9 April 1998. In the following, it should be

understood that the term RDS refers to both the Radio Data System and the Radio Data Broadcasting System.

Figure 1 shows the structure of the baseband coding of the RDS standards.

5 The largest element in the structure is called a group, consisting of 104 bits. Each group contains four blocks of 26 bits each. Each block contains an information word and a check word. Each information word comprises 16 bits, and each check word comprises 10 bits.

10 Each group contains message information; the message format and addressing structure are shown in Figure 2. The first block in every group always contains a program identification (PI) code. The first four bits of the second block of every group are allocated to a 4-bit code that specifies how the information within the group is to be applied. Groups will be referred to as  
15 type 0 to 15 according to binary weighting  $A_3=8$ ,  $A_2=4$ ,  $A_1=2$ ,  $A_0=1$ . For each type (0 to 15) two versions can be defined. The version is specified by a fifth bit ( $B_0$ ) of block 2.

a)  $B_0=0$ : the PI code is inserted in block 1 only. This defines version A of  
20 the RDS encoding systems.

b)  $B_0=1$ : the PI code is inserted in block 1 and block 3 of all group types. This defines version B of the RDS encoding systems.

25 Each block contains a Group Type Code (GTC) defining the nature of the information word of the block.

A mixture of version A and version B groups may be transmitted on one particular FM radio station. A program type code (PTY) and the traffic  
30 program identification (TP) occupy six locations in block 2 of every group.

The PI, PTY and TP codes can be decoded without reference to any block outside the ones that contain information relating to one of these codes. This is important to minimise acquisition time for these kinds of message and to retain the advantages of the short (26-bit) block length. To permit this to be done for the PI codes in block 3 of version B groups, a special offset word (commonly defined as C') is used in block 3 of version B groups. The occurrence of offset C' in block 3 of any group can then be used to indicate directly that block 3 is a PI code, without any reference to the value of B<sub>0</sub> in block 2.

Table 1 gives the group type codes for both versions A and B of the RDS encoding system and a brief description of the data content of each group.

Table 2 gives repetition rates of some of the main features of RDS. A total of four type 0A groups are required to transmit an entire program service (PS) name, and therefore four type 0A groups are required per second according to the standard. The repetition rate of the type 0A group may be reduced if more capacity is needed for other applications. A minimum of two type 0A groups per second is necessary to ensure correct functioning of PS and alternative frequency (AF) features.

Circuits for receiving and decoding both audio and data components of an FM radio broadcast are known in the art. Indeed, an example of an FM receiver demodulator having an RDS demodulator and decoder is given in the radio broadcast data system standard.

Mobile devices, for example car stereos, incorporating FM radio receivers require frequent retuning due to spatial variation of intensity of FM radio signals. Further, the availability of radio stations varies between geographical regions. Normally, a user of a mobile radio will search a frequency band for a desired radio station, using a scan or seek function of the mobile radio. The mobile radio will scan for a signal and once locked on to a station, will receive

and decode a PS code of the station in order to establish a respective program station name. The mobile radio may then display the program station name on an appropriate display means.

Group type	Group type code/version					Flagged in type 1A groups	Description
	A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>1</sub>	A <sub>0</sub>	B <sub>0</sub>		
0 A	0	0	0	0	0		Basic tuning and switching information only (see 3.1.5.1)
0 B	0	0	0	0	1		Basic tuning and switching information only (see 3.1.5.1)
1 A	0	0	0	1	0		Program Item Number and slow labeling codes only (see 3.1.5.2)
1 B	0	0	0	1	1		Program Item Number (see 3.1.5.2)
2 A	0	0	1	0	0		RadioText only (see 3.1.5.3)
2 B	0	0	1	0	1		RadioText only (see 3.1.5.3)
3 A	0	0	1	1	0		Applications Identification for ODA only (see 3.1.5.5)
3 B	0	0	1	1	1		Open Data Applications
4 A	0	1	0	0	0		Clock-time and date only (see 3.1.5.6)
4 B	0	1	0	0	1		Open Data Applications
5 A	0	1	0	1	0		Transparent Data Channels (32 channels) or ODA (see 3.1.5.8)
5 B	0	1	0	1	1		Transparent Data Channels (32 channels) or ODA (see 3.1.5.8)
6 A	0	1	1	0	0		In House applications or ODA (see 3.1.5.9)
6 B	0	1	1	0	1		In House applications or ODA (see 3.1.5.9)
7 A	0	1	1	1	0	Y	Radio Paging or ODA (see 3.1.5.10 and annex M)
7 B	0	1	1	1	1		Open Data Applications
8 A	1	0	0	0	0	Y	Traffic Message Channel or ODA (see 3.1.5.12)
8 B	1	0	0	0	1		Open Data Applications
9 A	1	0	0	1	0	Y	Emergency Warning System or ODA (see 3.1.5.13)
9 B	1	0	0	1	1		Open Data Applications
10 A	1	0	1	0	0		Program Type Name
10 B	1	0	1	0	1		Open Data Applications
11 A	1	0	1	1	0		Open Data Applications
11 B	1	0	1	1	1		Open Data Applications
12 A	1	1	0	0	0		Open Data Applications
12 B	1	1	0	0	1		Open Data Applications
13 A	1	1	0	1	0	Y	Enhanced Radio Paging or ODA (see annex M)
13 B	1	1	0	1	1		Open Data Applications
14 A	1	1	1	0	0		Enhanced Other Networks information only (see 3.1.5.19)
14 B	1	1	1	0	1		Enhanced Other Networks information only (see 3.1.5.19)
15 A	1	1	1	1	0		Defined in RBDS only
15 B	1	1	1	1	1		Fast switching information only (see 3.1.5.20)

**Table 1: Group Type Codes**

Main Features	Group types which contain this information	Appropriate repetition rate per sec.
Program Identification (PI) code	all	11.4 <sup>1</sup>
Program Type (PTY) code	all	11.4 <sup>1</sup>
Traffic Program (TP) identification code	all	11.4 <sup>1</sup>
Program Service (PS) name <sup>4)</sup>	0A, 0B	1
Alternative frequency (AF) code pairs	0A	4
Traffic announcement (TA) code	0A, 0B, 14B, 15B	4
Decoder identification (DI) code	0A, 0B, 15B	1
Music/speech (M/S) code	0A, 0B, 15B	4
Radiotext (RT) message	2A, 2B	0.2 <sup>2</sup>
Enhanced other networks information (EON)	14A	up to 2 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Valid codes for this item will normally be transmitted with at least this repetition rate whenever the transmitter carries a normal broadcast program.

<sup>2</sup> A total of 16 type 2A groups are required to transmit a 64 character radiotext message and therefore to transmit this message in 5 seconds, 3.2 type 2A groups will be required per second.

<sup>3</sup> The maximum cycle time for the transmission of all data relating to all cross-referenced program services shall be less than 2 minutes.

<sup>4</sup> PS must only be used for identifying the program service and it must not be used for other messages giving sequential information.

Table 2: Main feature repetition rates

Due to the constraints of a typical mobile radio user interface, this is the only means available for searching an FM radio band. Further, due to the presence of alternative frequencies for a particular station, it is possible that the particular station may be encountered more than once during a search as described above.

An FM radio receiver with RDS may only perform a search on the whole frequency spectrum of the FM radio band. This is undesirable as a user travelling from their home region to another region may wish to listen to a particular radio station they heard while last visiting the another region, the particular radio station having a particular frequency. The user may not be able to remember the particular frequency of the particular radio station, but may be able to remember the entirety of or a portion of the radio station name.

With known FM radio receivers, the user will be forced to scan the whole frequency spectrum of the FM radio band manually in order to find the particular radio station that they wish to listen to.

It is an aim of embodiments of the present invention to solve or at least mitigate one or more of the problems described above.

### **Summary of the Invention**

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According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided a mobile device for receiving supplementary information transmitted with a radio station signal, said mobile device comprising:

means for scanning a spectrum of frequencies;

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means for detecting a plurality of radio stations broadcast within said spectrum of frequencies;

means for decoding, for each of a plurality of detected radio stations, at least one piece of supplementary information broadcast in conjunction with the plurality of radio stations;

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means for inputting a search criterion;

means for generating a set of radio stations whose supplementary information matches said search criterion; and

means for selecting one of the set of radio stations whose supplementary information matches said search criterion.

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According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a mobile device for receiving supplementary information transmitted with a radio station signal, said mobile device comprising:

means for scanning a spectrum of frequencies;

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means for detecting a plurality of radio stations broadcast within said spectrum of frequencies;

means for decoding, for each of a plurality of detected radio stations, at least one piece of supplementary information broadcast in conjunction with the plurality of radio stations;

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means for storing at least one piece of supplementary information and information relating to a broadcast frequency of each of a plurality of the detected radio stations; and



means for selecting one of the plurality of detected radio stations according to the supplementary information stored by said storing means.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method for selecting a radio station from a plurality of radio stations received by a mobile device, comprising:

scanning a spectrum of frequencies;

detecting a plurality of radio stations broadcast within said spectrum of frequencies;

decoding for each of a plurality of detected radio stations, at least one piece of supplementary information broadcast in conjunction with the plurality of radio stations;

storing at least one piece of supplementary information and information relating to a broadcast frequency of each of a plurality of the detected radio stations; and

selecting one of the plurality of detected radio stations according to the supplementary information stored.

### **Description of the Drawings**

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The present invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 shows a structure of RDS/RBDS baseband coding as is known in the art.

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Figure 2 shows a message format and addressing structure of the RDS signal, as is known in the art.

Figures 3A and 3B show examples of information displayed on a mobile device according to embodiments of the present invention.

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Figure 4 shows an alternative example of information displayed on a mobile device according to embodiments of the present invention.

Figure 5 shows an apparatus suitable for receiving an FM audio signal and a  
5 corresponding RDS data signal.

### **Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Present Invention**

10 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, a mobile device is provided capable of generating a list of a plurality of radio stations that are received by a radio reception apparatus of the mobile device, said plurality of radio stations listed according to name information broadcast in conjunction with the audio signal. Such name information may comprise program service (PS) data broadcast in compliance with an RDS standard.

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In a scan mode of a mobile device according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the mobile device scans the FM radio frequency spectrum and searches for FM radio stations. Upon tuning to an FM radio station, the mobile device pauses scanning and detects whether RDS data broadcast in  
20 conjunction with the FM radio station is present. If RDS data is not present, then the mobile device displays an indication that a radio station is present on a display of the multimedia device. This indication may for example be a predetermined string of text, or the frequency of the radio station. If RDS data is present, then the mobile device waits for PS data to be received, as shown  
25 in table 2, the repetition rate of PS data is at least 1 second. Hence, the mobile device is only required to pause for at most one second per radio station it finds. However, if more capacity is needed for other applications, for example alternative frequencies, this pause may be at most two seconds due to reduced repetition rate of the type 0A group that contains the PS data.

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Upon receiving the PS data, the mobile station decodes the PS data in order to determine a PS name in respect of the radio station to which the device is



tuned. The PS name is then displayed on the display of the multimedia device, and the mobile device resumes scanning the FM radio frequency spectrum.

5 In an embodiment of the present invention, the mobile device scans the whole FM radio frequency spectrum in order to obtain a list of PS names for all available radio stations. The mobile device stores in a memory the frequency of the radio station to which it is tuned when it receives the PS data. A user may then select, using a user interface of the mobile device, a radio station  
10 from the list of radio station names displayed on the display of the mobile device. Once selected, the mobile device recalls the frequency of the radio station from the memory and retunes the radio reception apparatus to that frequency. The audio signal of the radio station may then be output by the mobile device. The mobile device may also have a means for outputting  
15 information received on the RDS data stream.

In an alternative embodiment, the user inputs one or more search criteria to the mobile device prior to initiating the scan mode. The search criteria may comprise a partial PS name of a particular radio station or a complete PS  
20 name of a particular radio station. The user may input an appropriate search criterion, and initiate the scan mode. The mobile device may then scan the FM radio frequency spectrum as described above. However, a PS name is only sent to the display 10 if the PS name matches the search criterion input by the user. The user may interrupt the scan mode of the mobile device once he  
25 recognises the PS name of the particular radio station he wishes to listen to. An example of the information displayed by the display 10 of the mobile device in this case is shown in Figures 3A and 3B. The search criterion the mobile device has searched under may be shown in box 11, a plurality of PS names 12 which match the search criterion are shown. As described above,  
30 the user may select one of the radio stations, the PS name 12 of which is shown on display 10.

In another alternative embodiment, the user may instruct the mobile device to search the whole FM radio frequency spectrum. The user may do this by inputting an appropriate command, or by omitting to insert any search criterion. The user may interrupt the scan mode of the mobile device once he  
5 recognises the PS name of the particular radio station he wishes to listen to. An example of the information displayed by the display 10 of the mobile device in this case is shown in Figure 4. A plurality of PS names 12 are shown, arrow 13 indicates that the user may scroll down in order to access more PS names listed below. As described above, the user may select one of  
10 the radio stations, the PS name 12 of which is shown on display 10.

Figure 5 shows a circuit suitable for receiving FM radio including an RDS demodulator 25 and an RDS decoder 26, which may be incorporated into a multimedia device. The output of the RDS decoder 26 is an RDS data signal  
15 which is input to a host processor 27 of a device.

The operation of the apparatus shown in Figure 5 will now be described. An FM signal is received at the antenna 22 and demodulated by the very high frequency (VHF)/FM demodulator 23, which outputs a multiplexed signal to an  
20 audio decoder 24 and an RDS signal demodulator 25. The audio decoder 24 outputs a program audio signal which may consist of either a single sound channel (monophonic) or two sound channels (stereophonic). The program audio signal output by audio decoder 24 may then be amplified and used by the multimedia device. The RDS signal demodulator 25 demodulates the  
25 RDS signal from the multiplexed signal and outputs this to an RDS decoder 26. The RDS decoder 26 outputs an RDS data signal for responding to the information word of a block. The RDS decoder 26 signals an interrupt to the host processor 27 when a new data block has been decoded.

30 Upon receipt of a new data block, host processor 27 may store data in a memory 28. Further, if the received data block comprises PS name

information, the multimedia device may update information displayed on a display apparatus comprising a display 10 of the multimedia device.

In an embodiment of the present invention, the mobile device may be a communications device capable of operating in a telecommunication system such as GSM, UMTS, or the like. Such a mobile device may comprise at least one of: a mobile phone; a personal digital assistant (PDA); a personal stereo; a personal computer; or a car stereo.

Embodiments of the present invention have been described in the context of FM radio and the RDS and RBDS standards. However, it should be appreciated that embodiments of the present invention can be used with any other type of information system featuring the broadcast of supplementary data with a radio station. This may, for example, be the SWIFT system defined in standard ETS-300751 issued by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute, or the DARC (Data Audio Radio Channel) standard developed by the Japanese firm NHK Science and Technical Research Laboratories. Alternatively, this may take the form of the inclusion of supplementary data applied to amplitude modulation broadcast stations.

Reference is made above to particular versions of the RDS and RBDS standards, it should be understood that embodiments of the present invention are relevant to these particular standards as well as future editions of these standards.

The applicant hereby discloses in isolation each individual feature described herein and any combination of two or more such features, to the extent that such features or combinations are capable of being carried out based on the present specification as a whole in the light of the common general knowledge of a person skilled in the art, irrespective of whether such features or combinations of features solve any problems disclosed herein, and without limitation to the scope of the claims. The applicant indicates that aspects of

the present invention may consist of any such individual feature or combination of features. In view of the foregoing description it will be evident to a person skilled in the art that various modifications may be made within the scope of the invention.